

CATHEDRAL STATUTES ADOPTED

"Enthronement" of an American Bishop.

WILLIS PREPARES FOR CEREMONY

T. Clive Davies Presents in Writing His Connection With the Famous Memorial.

ALL WAS quiet and peaceful at the Anglican Synod meeting last night. The principal business transacted during the evening session related to the passage of the Statutes of the Cathedral of Honolulu.

Members asked whether or not the Canons and Dean were not appointed for life, and in that case what power existed to make changes in their personnel. The Bishop stated that absence from the territory and residence elsewhere would be paramount to a resignation, the latter being a privilege of a Canon. Commander Pond argued that if the Canon or Dean were only to terminate their offices by resignation then he was in possession of more power than his superior in ecclesiastical authority. The Bishop at once suggested an amendment to the statutes which carried to the effect that all appointments made be subject to change in the statutes by succeeding Synodical or Convention bodies of the church.

When the afternoon meeting was called to order Rev. Canon Kitecat read a letter addressed to himself from T. Clive Davies, in part as follows:

"Speaking at the bar of the House of the Synod last night in my personal capacity, I promised to place in writing the gist of what I then told to the Synod of my connection with the guarantee which I took to San Francisco for presentation to the General Convention. This guarantee was to the effect that when the American Episcopal church took over this diocese the diocesan fund for the Bishop's stipend should not be less than \$1500 for five years. I think that those who signed it would really have no objection to its being communicated. It reads: 'We, the undersigned, guarantee to the new Bishop when the church in Hawaii comes under American Episcopal supervision, that we will be responsible for the amounts standing opposite our names, provided that the new Bishop be a clergyman not at present ministering in this diocese.'

"This guarantee was handed to me to be taken to San Francisco to be used in case the American church desired to know what they were to expect here. As I was not asked about this it did not appear to me to be necessary to present it. I did mention its existence privately to one or two gentlemen. I left the paper in the hands of a clergyman in San Francisco, but so far as I know he has not presented it to the House of Bishops.

"I explained to the Bishop before I left that I had signed the Memorial. The Memorial did not make any requests of the American church as to the selection of its authorities here. The wording of the guarantee, however, was more limited and confined itself to the selection for Bishop of a clergyman not at present ministering in this diocese."

Bishop Willis asked Mr. Davies if he was in a position to be able to place the guarantee spoken of in the hands of the Synod. Mr. Davies said he had left it in San Francisco.

"The thing exists," said he.

"My point is," said the bishop, "are the guarantors willing to place this in the hands of the synod to be held in the event of correspondence on the matter with the presiding bishop. He will certainly inquire where this guarantee comes from. This body should represent all the church bodies."

"I should think they might agree to this," replied Mr. Davies.

George Davies said certain of the

signers of the guarantee would give a certain contribution to a fund arranged by the committee.

A resolution was presented by W. R. Castle Jr., that the statutes of the Cathedral Church be adopted as printed. Bishop Willis interposed a motion that the letter of T. Clive Davies and the statements made with reference thereto, were perfectly satisfactory to the synod. The motion was passed at the night session. An adjournment was taken at 6 o'clock to 7:45 p. m.

The entire evening session was taken up with the reading of the statutes and amending and passing them. A new portion relates to the ceremony of the "enthronement" of the new American bishop. A correction from "His Lordship" to an American form of title was suggested as being more suitable.

On motion of Mr. Testa the following committee was appointed by Rev. Canon Kitecat to prepare an address to the bishop, as follows: Dr. Weymouth, Rev. Kong Yin Tet, T. Clive Davies, F. W. Wood and S. McNeela. An adjournment was taken until 5 o'clock this afternoon, when the synod will conclude its work.

BISHOP'S MONDAY ADDRESS.

The address of Bishop Willis at Monday evening's meeting of the Synod was briefly summarized in this paper yesterday. Interest in it is so great, however, that the Advertiser publishes it in full as follows:

An important matter—very important—still remains to be laid before this synod. At the general convention in San Francisco, in answer to the inquiry how it was proposed to give effect to the resolutions of the diocesan synod in November, 1899, I submitted the draft of a resolution which I undertook to lay before the synod, and to ask for its adoption. It was on the assurance then given by me of what would be done here that the series of resolutions touching this diocese, adopted by the house of bishops. The course that I marked out in my answer has been followed, and the resolutions, drafts of which I laid before you, by which the Anglican Church in Hawaii, the unqualified spiritual jurisdiction of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, have been unanimously adopted. So far we have accomplished the important work that lay before this synod. When the approval of the civil authorities has been given to the proposed "Amended Charter of Incorporation," the Anglican Church in Hawaii will have become "the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Hawaiian Islands," subject to the constitution, rules and regulations of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, of which the present diocese of Honolulu will become a missionary district on April 1, 1902.

But before the session closes and members of the synod are sent off to their homes, the synod is to take soundings of the course which the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Hawaiian Islands, now about to be launched, will have to take at the beginning of her voyage, lest perchance there should be sunk in those unsurveyed seas menacing its safety.

This synod has been most punctilious and exact in the regulations laid down for internal discipline. Henceforth, no treasurer of any board or society appointed to act under the synod is to be allowed to purchase a sheet of blotting paper or a packet of envelopes without taking a receipted bill for the same, to be submitted to an auditor. That is well. Let me warn you to be on your guard lest you should presently discover that while you were so diligently engaged in straining out the gnats of a possible expenditure of twenty-five cents without a voucher, you were swallowing the camel of a pledged expenditure of \$1,500 a year, without any promissory note, or a memorandum to be deposited with the treasurer of the board of directors.

The position that confronts you is a most serious one, involving the credit of this branch of the church in the eyes of the whole Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America. I hold in my hand the evidence of the sunken rocks toward which you are about to direct your course, a demonstration of the camel you seem ready to swallow. That evidence is contained in the memorial carried for presentation to both houses of the general convention by a member of this synod, but without any authority from it, in which a guarantee of large expenditure has been given to the church in the United States, in the name of members of this church, but of which the representatives of the church here in synod assembled have received no information whatever. You have been sticklers for close adherence to parliamentary procedure in little matters. Will you be indifferent to that course of procedure in great matters? Is it in accordance with parliamentary practice that one member of a representative assembly should, without its authority, be the delegate of a caucus of the constituents of that assembly, into which others who are not constituents are admitted, and involve the assembly in which he sits in pledges of expenditure for the fulfillment of which that assembly will be held responsible?

As I stated in my opening address, I hold the acceptance by a member of this synod of the office of delegate of members or attendants of the Anglican Church of Hawaii to be subversive of the first principles of constitutional government, which I have labored to establish in this diocese. On two of the occasions on which I was defendant in a case before the Supreme Court, the generally received opinion was that there would have been no case at all except for the idiosyncrasies of the perverse and obstinate disposition of the bishop. There were few who understood at the time that the matter for which I was contending was whether the authority of this synod, on the lines laid down at Lambeth, was to be paramount over all members of the Anglican Church in Hawaii or was to be subject to external influence or control by a distant legislative body. The point for which I contended was gained, and this synod has enacted certain regulations of the diocesan synod, which it was the purpose of the appeal to the Supreme Court to make null and void.

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HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL

The Kohala Ditch Matter to Be Placed Before Congress by Sam'l. Parker.

ALBATROSS AND THE WORK SHE WILL DO IN THE OCEAN WATERS OF HAWAII

The Sugar Bag and Kimura Cases—Mr. Dillingham Talks—Islanders to Fight Cuban Sugar—Notes About Persons, Local and Otherwise.

(Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—With Thanksgiving Day ushered in at the Federal Capital by a snow-storm scores of politicians and statesmen arrived to find Pennsylvania avenue wet and slushy. The great bulk of the membership is not expected, however, for a day or two yet, not until the party caucuses set for Saturday, Nov. 30. Many from the Pacific Coast and many from the Mississippi valley, who have been on a long jaunt in the Philippines and came back by way of Honolulu, are now on their way across the continent. Some will not arrive before the gavels fall in Senate and House Monday, Dec. 2.

Delegate Wilcox reached San Francisco some days ago, and it is said at his house, 2015 R street, N. W., that he will probably reach Washington by Saturday next. More of his plans are undoubtedly known in Hawaii at this time than in this country. None of the Congressmen, who are likely to be influenced in territorial matters, has yet arrived, and it is impossible to tell much about the sentiment as to matters affecting Hawaii. It is expected here that Col. Sam Parker of Hawaii will be in town again the second week of December. With him, so it is said, will be Mr. T. McCrosson of San Francisco, an engineer, who is familiar with the problems of irrigation on Kohala, where leases of government land are much desired for long terms.

The mails have brought to the Interior Department almost nothing of late regarding governmental matters. Naturally many things, that would have been sent, are held up because of the arrival soon of men from the islands who can present their cases in person. No brief has been received from Secretary Cooper in the controversy over the form of deed for public lands, hitherto mentioned in these letters.

THE ALBATROSS.

The United States Fish Commission Steamer, Albatross, will sail a little later for her work in the Hawaiian Islands than was at first expected. The original date fixed for the sailing from San Francisco was Dec. 1. Dr. B. W. Evermann, the fish expert, who was in Hawaii last summer, stated yesterday that the plans for the expedition are now complete. The Albatross, said he, will start for the Hawaiian Islands January 1, leaving the Pacific Coast on that date. She will devote at least six months to the investigation of the channels among the islands and to locating the extent of various fishing banks and shallow waters. She will also be engaged in water dredging near as many of the islands as possible and will visit Laysan Island, Bird Island and other small islands northwest of Kauai.

The naturalists on board, who conduct the investigation, continued Dr. Evermann, will be under the direction, as was the case last summer, of President Jordan, of Leland Stanford University and of myself in a general way, but Dr. Charles H. Gilbert, professor of zoology in the Stanford university, will be in immediate charge of the party, assisted by Mr. C. C. Hutton, professor of zoology in Iowa University, Prof. John C. Snyder and Mr. Walter K. Fisher, both of Stanford University. It is our belief that this will be the most important ichthyological expedition the Albatross ever entered upon. The feeling is that at the end of the cruise we shall have a good understanding of the marine resources of the Hawaiian Islands. Every effort will be made by the naturalists in charge of the expedition to collect not only fishes, mollusks and crustaceans, but everything also that grows in the water.

Dr. Evermann has his preliminary report, which is to be submitted to Congress with recommendations for legislation touching the fishes of Hawaii, all but completed. It covers 125 typewritten pages. Probably something of its character and something about the recommendations can be forwarded by the next mail or by a mail early in December.

The annual report of Third Assistant Postmaster-General E. C. Madden

states that the introduction of the domestic registry service into Hawaii resulted in an increase in the business in Hawaii during the last fiscal year of 38,253 letters.

The Postoffice Department announces that R. C. Stackable has been designated as a member of the Civil Service Board for Hawaii.

CHEAP LABOR QUESTION.

Mr. B. F. Dillingham of Honolulu, who has been here in Washington, looking after the interest of sugar planters in the islands, has written to several members of Congress and Senators, asking their co-operation in allowing certain classes of cheap labor to be brought into Hawaii for service on the plantations. Representative J. C. Needham of Modesto, Calif., who was the first of the California delegation to arrive in Washington for the session of Congress and who called at the White House Nov. 20 to learn something of the President's attitude towards the re-enactment of the Chinese exclusion law, stated that he had received one of those letters. He is outspoken against allowing the Hawaiians any special privileges as to the importation of laborers.

The sugar planters of Hawaii, said he, must stand under the same conditions that apply here in the States. We are already menaced by the importation of numerous Japanese. These laborers have been going into Hawaii by thousands and I would in fact favor an exclusion act against them, as well as against the Chinese. But it is impractical now to attempt such legislation, and we shall have to be content with keeping up the barriers against the Chinese. Our treaty relations with Japan and the amicable relations between the two countries forbid the agitation of that matter now. I have been pleased, however, at the attitude the President is taking. He favors the re-enactment of the present law and also increasing its efficiency in certain particulars.

Mr. Needham reiterated his belief that the sugar planters of Hawaii would get along very well, even if they were not given special privileges as to bringing in laborers. They can not hope for any legislation along that line, continued Mr. Needham. We must seek rather for greater restrictions than to attempt to let the bars down anywhere. Mr. Needham's sentiments are shared in by all the arriving members of the Pacific Coast delegations. Senator Mitchell of Oregon favors a stringent exclusion act for the United States and possessions as does Representative Cushman of Washington State.

THE KIMURA CASE.

The United States Board of General Appraisers, assembled in New York, have rendered a decision in the case of S. Kimura and others in a controversy with the collector of customs at Honolulu. The decision is in favor of the collector and holds that vegetables cut open and washed and dried in the sun, are dutiable. The opinion, announced by the Treasury department here, is by ex-Representative Fischer as follows:

"The merchandise in question consists of various vegetables which were assessed under the provisions of paragraph 241 of the act of July 24, 1897, at the rate of 40 per cent ad valorem, as prepared vegetables. The importer claims that said merchandise is properly dutiable at the rate of 25 per cent ad valorem under the provisions of paragraph 257, as vegetables in their natural state.

"The condition and character of these vegetables are shown in the statement contained in one of the protests, which describes them as—

"'Warima, the stem of the taro plant, cut open and dried in the sun, and the renkon or lotus, the bulb of the water lily, cut, washed and dried in the sun.'"

"An inspection of the samples shows that all of the merchandise covered by the protests is of similar character and similarly prepared. In G. A. 4263 this Board is passing upon the question whether beets which had been sliced and dried were vegetables prepared, said:

"'While the goods in question are certainly very rudely prepared, we are of the opinion that the process of slicing has advanced the beets beyond the condition of vegetables in their natural state, and we find they are prepared vegetables.'"

"This decision was affirmed in the case of Perry vs. United States, 99 Fed. Rep. 21. There are two provisions covering vegetables. One provides the vegetables in their natural state and the other provides for vegetables prepared or in other than their natural state. When vegetables are cut up and subjected to a process of washing and drying, they are certainly no longer in their natural state,

but have been taken out of it by a process of preparation. When prepared they no longer belong in paragraph 257, and at once fall within paragraph 241.

"We find that the goods are vegetables prepared, and accordingly overrule the protests and affirm the decisions of the collector."

HAWAIIAN FIRMS AFFECTED.

An important tariff case, affecting four sugar firms in Hawaii, has just been decided adversely to them in New York by Appraiser Jewell and Mr. William Haywood, the agent of the sugar planters in this city, is preparing a protest that will send the case before the full board of appraisers. The firms affected are Hackfeld & Co., Irwin & Co., Alexander & Baldwin and Grinnell & Co. The controversy has been over duty on bags in which sugar is packed. The Hawaiian firms entered them at a valuation the same as the cost price some year or so ago, following the law that has always prevailed in Hawaii. However, in the last year the price of bags has increased 50 per cent or 60 per cent, and he was of the United States specifically declare that the valuation must be the market price at the time the articles are entered. The difference in the amount of duty is not very much, but unfortunately for the Hawaiian firms, a heavy penalty is inflicted for violating the law. Furthermore, Congress provided that the board of appraisers should not take any cognizance of the equities in such cases.

Accordingly, it looks rather unfavorable for the firms involved in the controversy, although the penalties, while they might seem large, will by no means prove a setback to the firms if they have to pay them.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Atherton, who have been stopping with friends in Baltimore, were in Washington Nov. 25, and enjoyed a fine drive about the city. They were planning to leave Baltimore Nov. 27 for the Pacific coast.

Mr. William Haywood has been laid up with the grip for some days, since he returned from New York, where there was a hearing on the sugar bags case, above referred to. He has given up his office in the Corcoran building, near the Treasury Department, which he maintained last winter, and will hereafter keep his office at his residence, 1712 I Street, N. W., as he finds on the whole that that is more convenient.

TO FIGHT CUBAN SUGAR.

It is Mr. Haywood's purpose to make a hard fight this winter before Congress against any legislation that looks to the admission of Cuban sugar at lower tariff rates than now prevail. "The planters in Hawaii, whom I represent," said he today, "have left the matter entirely in my hands, but I have requested them to come here and consult with me, whenever they come anywhere near Washington. Even when they come to the Pacific coast I have requested them to run on to Washington for a few days, if they can spare the time."

"We cannot tell, of course, what will be done," continued Mr. Haywood, "but it looks as though the injury that would be done to many interests throughout the States by lower tariff rates on tobacco and sugar would be sufficient to make such legislation very difficult. Lower tariff on tobacco, for instance, would strike at hundreds of small manufacturers of tobacco throughout the country."

The Cubans, who are pressing the propaganda for lower tariffs on sugar and tobacco, had an audience with President Roosevelt Nov. 25. They presented petitions from the industrial organizations of the island urging the necessity of reducing the tariff on tobacco and sugar. Besides calling on the president the delegates also saw Secretary Gage and Secretary Root. The delegation consisted of Francisco Gamba, president of the General Society of Merchants and Business Men of Cuba; Miguel Mendoza, Simon Dumois, Louis Francke, Gustav Rock, Dionisio Velasco, Juan Pedro, and Alfonso Ferreras. The delegation was accompanied by State Senator Frank B. Pavey, the American counsel of the General Society; Octavio Davis, the secretary of the delegation; and L. V. de Abad, a member of the former Cuban delegation on economic affairs, which visited Washington last winter.

After stating in a general way the economic situation in the island, the petition asks for a number of reductions in the American tariff on Cuban products. The petition goes on to say that the economic situation in which the island is placed is such that the remedies above expressed admit of no delay. It concludes as follows:

"We therefore respectfully entreat you, either by virtue of the constitutional authority vested in you, or by requesting Congress in your first message to grant you the necessary authority, to immediately establish ample commercial privileges between the United States—the almost exclusive market for our products—based on the foregoing petition, as a measure of urgent necessity and indispensable for the salvation of the island."

The Cubans have no intention of resting on their oars. They will keep repeating the petition to the national capital all this winter to press their cause before Congress, and to furnish any information on the subject of tariff that may be required of them. The forces against them are very strong, including the beet sugar growers, the Louisiana cane growers and tobacco interests of the country generally, not to mention the Florida people, who fear lest the next thing may be lower duties on fruits from Cuba.

The Cubans will be aided much in their case by the recommendations in the president's message that the tariff on Cuban sugar be reduced in return for trade concessions. While at this writing the exact language of the message, which will not be made public till next Tuesday, is not known, the president has stated to several callers that that was what he intended to recommend. He also intends to recommend the reduction of duty on sugar from the Philippines, so that the product from those islands as well as from Cuba, will be something on a par with the sugar from Hawaii. The sugar trust will, of course, earnestly work for the embodiment of that recommendation into law. The struggle will be vigorous. It would be almost folly at this stage to attempt to forecast the result.

KAHN STANDS WITH NEEDHAM.

Representative Julius Kahn of San Francisco, who spent much of the summer in China, Japan and the Philippines, reached here a few days ago. He visited the White House Nov. 27, and as he left declared his firm conviction that Hawaiian sugar planters would not be allowed to bring in Chinese or other laborers that were excluded from the States.

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CONGRESS MUST BE INFORMED

Hawaiians Want an Investigation Ordered.

AMERICAN PLAN WITH CHANGES

Modifications to Fit Local Conditions—What Sugar Men Say of Land Recommendations.

HAWAIIANS who have read and considered the message of the President see in the reference to Hawaii an indication that there will be a thorough investigation of the land conditions. The consensus is that Congress will not go the length of changing the system of land tenure and settlement here without first becoming thoroughly acquainted with the methods which govern the public domain.

"It has always been the hope of the local government that there should be drawn to the islands small farmers," said Mr. W. O. Smith yesterday, "and the laws were framed to make this possible. In the leases which have been made in recent years there is a clause which permits the taking over by the government of such lands as may be useful for homesteads and this very interest shown in the securing of farmers has been the rule which has governed the entire policy of the government. We all hope to see the day when the small farmers will have market for their output to the extent that the lands of the Territory which are available for the cultivation of varied crops will be filled with home-makers."

"Personally I do not see that there will be such a consummation for many years. There will be a great future for small farming when the time comes that through rapid service it will be possible to send various kinds of fruits and vegetables to California during the season when the crops there are not in the market. Then, too, the time is not far distant when through the increased business of this port there will be a constant market here for the output of the farms, which will enable the farmers to secure a remunerative return upon their investment and for their labors."

"None of us want to see this country become an Oriental district. It was partially my fear that this would result that made me an annexationist, though for many years I doubted the wisdom of that policy. We want a good citizenship and when the time comes that the small farmer will be able to maintain his family and educate his children from the products of his farm, the people of the Territory will welcome the day."

"In my opinion there is a lack of complete understanding of conditions upon the part of the President," said Mr. E. D. Tenney of Castle & Cooke yesterday, "and I am hopeful that there will be nothing done until there has been a careful examination of the lands and the system under which they are held and distributed. Should this be done there will be such adaptations of the system which is in force in the rest of the United States as will give to this country the alterations which are necessary to properly protect the industries and the people as well. There are conditions here which obtain in no other State or Territory, and these should be considered by a commission before there is legislation which would affect the lands."

"The physical conformation of the islands would render impossible the direct application of the homestead laws. There would be lands which would be as useless as a quarter-section in the Nevada desert or upon the top of the Rocky mountains. For instance, a ku-leana in the middle of a great plantation would be worth not a dollar an acre, unless there was an agreement which would provide for the water for its cultivation. A quarter section in Ewa plantation alone would not be worth settling upon by a farmer, unless he had perhaps \$200,000 to put down a pumping plant for the securing of water for the irrigation of his crop."

"As to the work of the Anglo-Saxons in the cane fields the Ewa plantation once made an experiment and had a

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